

WEATHER.

District of Columbia and Maryland—Generally fair, continued warm today and tomorrow.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ended at 10 p.m. last night—Highest, 83; lowest, 63.
Full report on page 13.

The Sunday Star.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

No. 843—No. 28,147.

Entered as second-class matter post office Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1921.

FIVE CENTS.

NEW FRENCH NOTE WARNS BRITAIN OF DANGER IN SILESIA

Communication Points Out Persistent Reinforcing of German Corps.

ASKS LONDON TO SUPPORT STEPS TAKEN BY ENVOY

30,000 Armed Tensons Declared to Have Entered Disputed Territory of Silesia.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, May 21.—The French embassy today presented a note to the British foreign office, pointing out the seriousness of the Upper Silesian situation, in view of the persistent attitude of the German corps, which is declared, is being constantly reinforced, the bolshevik tendencies of the workers and the difficulty of intervening between the Poles and the Germans.

The note says it therefore is necessary to make joint representations to Germany to urge her "to put into execution the measures she had announced," and invites Britain to support the dispatch of war material or the organization and transport of volunteers into Upper Silesia.

Germany Sends Note.
BERLIN, May 21.—Germany has sent a note to the supreme council calling attention to the curtailment of coal production, due to the Upper Silesian situation, and pointing out the probability of failure to deliver France's regular quotas. The note asserts that the coal supply for home consumption is becoming diminished, and suggests that a serious situation is likely to arise unless the Silesian mines resume.

ESCAPE FALLING WALLS.
Children Among Score Imperiled in Chicago Building Collapse.
CHICAGO, May 21.—A score of persons, including several children, narrowly escaped death today when a vast, four-story building collapsed in the heart of the West Side tenement district. Search by the police revealed that none of the children reported to have been playing in the building at the time was killed.

The building was damaged by the explosion of a fireworks factory several weeks ago.

LOSES \$132,000 SUIT.
J. L. Crane, Husband of Alice Brady, Sued for Rent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 21.—James L. Crane, New York actor, husband of Alice Brady, motion picture actress, today lost a suit in circuit court here to recover \$132,000 rental from property inherited from his former wife, Mrs. Alice Brady-Crane. The former Mrs. Crane was killed by a fall from a window of a New York hotel in December, 1916.

The suit grew out of a dispute between Crane and the heirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Stittler, mother of his former wife, concerning the income from a ninety-nine-year lease on property here.

MRS. LANE GETS REQUEST
Widow of Former Secretary and Daughter Heirs to \$5,000 Each.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, widow of the former Secretary of the Interior, and her daughter, Mrs. Nancy Lane Kauffmann, are left \$5,000 each in the will of Mrs. Augusta Blais, long friend of the Lane family, which was filed today for probate. The will disposed of property valued at more than one million dollars.

GUilty ON BRIBE CHARGE.
Former Deputy Marshal Declared to Have Been Influenced.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21.—A. M. Kea, former deputy United States marshal, charged with accepting money from H. P. Howard and W. W. Clanton, prohibition law violators, with the intent to have his official duties influenced, was found guilty in the United States court here today.

KILLED BY POLICEMEN.
LIMA, Ohio, May 21.—An unidentified colored man about thirty-five years of age was shot and killed here today in a revolver battle with policemen when the latter attempted to stop a touring car in which he and another man, who gave his name as Joe Willis, were riding. Willis was captured.

In the car, according to police, were revolvers, sawed-off shotguns and a quantity of ammunition.

KLAN LEADER'S WIDOW DIES.
YORK, S. C., May 21.—Mrs. Rebecca Massey Bratton, widow of Dr. James Rufus Bratton, a leader of the Ku Klux Klan in reconstruction days, died here today at the home of her son, Dr. Andrew Bratton, at the age of ninety.

Punishment of Youth Objected to by Woman, So She Becomes Mayor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—The mayor of St. James, Mo., in a pale gray satin gown, with hat, hose and pumps to match, pink cheeks and dark eyes, told the St. Louis League of Women Voters today how she came to be elected.

Mrs. James Ousley, the first woman mayor in Missouri, said that officers were bent on taking the small and mischievous son of her domestic employee to reform school. To avoid a catastrophe in domestic routine, Mrs. Ousley caught a train that intercepted the officers with the small prisoner.

"What is this?" she said she exclaimed to the officer. "You take him boys to the reform school. Why, you would treat the worst criminal like that."

From that day she said she resolved "to get on the inside and see how these things were done," so, she announced for mayor.

"It was a joke," she added, "until about 7 o'clock election night."

SCOUR MOUNTAINS FOR TOWN RAIDERS

Mingo District Well Under Control Except for One Shooting Fracas.

ENFORCE MARTIAL LAW

National Guard and Civilian Police Have Situation Well in Hand Along Tug River.

By the Associated Press.
WILLIAMSON, W. Va., May 21.—Kentucky national guardsmen were scouring the mountains on the Kentucky side of Tug river tonight in an effort to capture those responsible for the shooting into the village of Marmac, W. Va., late today.

According to reports of the shooting received by the authorities here, two employees of the White Star Mining Company, working at the plant at Marmac, were the targets for the bullets from the Kentucky hills. They escaped injury.

Other points in the trouble zone along the West Virginia-Kentucky border were reported quiet by Capt. J. R. Brockus of the state police and Sheriff A. C. Pison of Mingo county. Maj. Tom B. Davis, acting adjutant general of West Virginia, who is in charge of the situation in the Mingo region, held a conference today with C. F. Keeney, president of district No. 17, United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Keeney said that he discussed with the major the proclamation of martial law for Mingo, issued by Gov. Morgan yesterday. Maj. Davis informed the union leader that provisions of the proclamation were perfectly plain to him and that he would enforce it to the letter.

Union Leader Leaves.
Tonight Mr. Keeney left for Matewan, W. Va., the mining village which has been the scene of many shootings. The union official said he would make a brief stop at Matewan, proceeding to his headquarters at Charleston from that town.

Another "law and order" meeting was held tonight by representative business men of the county. Several volunteers were sworn in as state policemen, bringing the total number of deputized citizens here to 200. Quite a number have been deputized in towns and villages along the Tug.

Citizens Armed.
Williamson has taken on the appearance of an armed camp. The "citizen police" have been armed with rifles. Maj. Thompson, U. S. A., sent here by Gen. Reed as an observer, was preparing to leave for Indianapolis, his headquarters. The major said that with the county under martial law, citizens armed to suppress any disorder and Maj. Davis in charge of the situation, it was evident that his presence was not needed.

Maj. Davis late tonight reported that the Tug River section was quiet. He said he was well pleased with the attitude of the citizens who have joined the state forces to act in any emergency.

"He Felt His Heart Stop Beating and a Cold Shiver Shook His Frame—"

But this is only a dramatic point in the second chapter of

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM'S STORY,

"The Avenger"

Beginning in

The Evening Star

Next Tuesday

Never has Oppenheim, the creator of many thrilling yarns, ever written a more interesting story than this one. He has exercised all the powers of his fertile imagination and with exceeding skill has unraveled one of the most intricate problems ever faced.

Read the Opening Chapters Tuesday.

DOCUMENTS SHOW SOVIET IS FAILING

Lenin Government Declared in Period of Agony Preceding Death.

PARTY ABOUT BANKRUPT

Unity Destroyed as Result of Struggle Between Factions Bringing on Chaos.

By cable to The Star and New York Tribune. Copyright, 1921.
BERLIN, May 21.—Documents relating to soviet Russia obtained by your co-correspondent cast valuable light on the condition of the bolshevik party and those currents and cross currents of opinion prevailing in the soviet government.

The documents cover a period up to the end of April and demonstrate that, despite the latest diplomatic victories of the bolsheviks in England and Germany, the soviet government has entered into a period of agony preceding death. Party leaders are running around in circles in a desperate effort to find a way out of the existing situation. The one-time party unity has been destroyed as a result of the struggle between three distinct factions within that party, which is now in chaos.

According to Trotsky, "our best workers, especially those connected with economic affairs, realize clearly that the present situation is unbearable."

Divided Into Three Groups.

Consciousness of the party's bankruptcy is permeating every stratum of the membership, particularly the rank and file. The party is divided into three main groups, to wit, the right opportunist, center and extreme left. There are also several in-between factions. The right wing is divided into three groups namely: The workers' opposition, led by Schapiro; the democratic center, led by Oslansky and Sofronoff, and a group led by Bucharin, including Larin, Preobrazhensky and Sokolnikoff.

These groups assert that the soviet machine as constituted is unable to deal with the situation, and demand the syndicalization of the state, the transfer to the state of the economic apparatus in the hands of the trades union, and the reintroduction of the elective system in the choosing of officials and freedom of speech and press within the bolshevik party.

Bitterly Oppose Trotsky.

These groups represent the consensus of the opinion of the rank and file. Feth Lenin and Trotsky oppose bitterly this tendency, believing that its triumph would result in the crash of the bolshevik regime. This, however, does not mean that Lenin and Trotsky are agreed.

Trotsky demands the complete militarization of industry and the abolition of the last prestige of the workers, self-government, and the complete subjugation of the trades unions to the state and the unqualified dictatorship of the bolshevik party, excluding recent concessions to so-called non-partisans and "the application of all methods of compulsion and merciless discipline with regard to the workers."

Preparation for Get-Away.

The situation of the rank and file in the party is marked by the most serious disorganization, and 2,000 members left the party in the last organization one month, and what is perhaps more sensational are the preparations actually made recently by bolshevik chiefs to clear the roads for a safe get-away.

Anxious to preserve the so-called cream of the bolshevik leaders, a plan was actually prepared to retreat to Reval and Kovno. Large funds were forwarded to bolshevik agents in Switzerland with orders to exchange the same for South American currencies. The families of some bolshevik leaders were actually sent to Reval. The smaller fry, however, were told to beat it to the Volga region in Turkistan in the event of a crash.

Fervish military preparations are under way in Turkistan to this end, where Sokolnikoff is stationed with five cavalry and eight infantry divisions. Simultaneously, they are seeking to keep a road of retreat to India open. A cavalry division was sent to Kabul, where Stalin, the commissar for eastern affairs, is guarding the retreat toward India, and a special wireless station has been erected at Kabul.

Claim of "Clean Bill."

Another reason advanced for continuing with the Senate case was the dispute over the issue settled by the Supreme Court decision. Senator Newberry's friends have contended that the senator was given a "clean bill" by the highest court of the land and that, therefore, the Senate case should be dropped. Democrats generally, including Mr. Ford himself, and several republicans, including Senator Spencer, have expressed the view that only a part of the charges were before the court, and that, therefore, the Senate should proceed with the remainder. It also has been contended that the Senate, after all, is the final judge of its own membership and of their qualifications.

Several prominent republican leaders, who were inclined, upon first reading of the court decree, to believe that further Senate action was unnecessary, are said to have come to the view that, for many reasons, the Senate should go ahead independently.

The contention also is made by those in control of the matter that it would be better for the Senate and for Senator Newberry as well to have a Senate verdict rendered after receipt of all testimony. The effect of a Senate decision politically in the future was said to be a consideration also, although comparatively a minor one.



THE MODERN SINBAD.

NEWBERRY TO FACE INQUIRY BY SENATE

Investigation of His Right to Seat Is Predicted by Republican Leaders.

The right of Senator Newberry of Michigan to his seat in the Senate will be determined by the Senate itself, republican leaders predicted last night.

The investigation by the Senate will be made notwithstanding the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Newberry case, holding the corrupt practices act unconstitutional. This is contrary to the general impression which gained ground here following the decision of the Supreme Court. The decision to have the Senate proceed with the Ford-Newberry case has been reached informally, it was said, but a definite announcement regarding the coming investigation will be made when the Senate committee on privileges and elections meets Tuesday.

Will Take Testimony.

In spite of strong opposition within the republican Senate membership, influential leaders were said last night to take the view that, from many aspects, it was desirable to proceed with the separate investigation by the committee and have the Senate act finally on the title of Senator Newberry. It is now planned to reappoint the subcommittee, headed by Senator Spencer, republican, Michigan, which has had charge of past proceedings, to go ahead with taking of testimony and render a verdict for ultimate consideration of the full committee and the Senate, probably in the form of a resolution.

Several considerations were said to be involved in the matter, least of which, republican leaders asserted, was the insistence of prominent democratic leaders and of Mr. Ford himself on a thorough investigation and final determination by the Senate.

The chief reason given for procedure by the Senate was said to be the difference between the charges passed upon by the Supreme Court and those, much broader, before the Senate. The Supreme Court case, it was said, dealt only with the federal corrupt practices act, declared unconstitutional, and also, only with the primary campaign between Senator Newberry and Mr. Ford. On the other hand, the Senate charges cover expenditures and activities of not only the primary but the general election campaign.

Claim of "Clean Bill."

Another reason advanced for continuing with the Senate case was the dispute over the issue settled by the Supreme Court decision. Senator Newberry's friends have contended that the senator was given a "clean bill" by the highest court of the land and that, therefore, the Senate case should be dropped. Democrats generally, including Mr. Ford himself, and several republicans, including Senator Spencer, have expressed the view that only a part of the charges were before the court, and that, therefore, the Senate should proceed with the remainder. It also has been contended that the Senate, after all, is the final judge of its own membership and of their qualifications.

Several prominent republican leaders, who were inclined, upon first reading of the court decree, to believe that further Senate action was unnecessary, are said to have come to the view that, for many reasons, the Senate should go ahead independently.

The contention also is made by those in control of the matter that it would be better for the Senate and for Senator Newberry as well to have a Senate verdict rendered after receipt of all testimony. The effect of a Senate decision politically in the future was said to be a consideration also, although comparatively a minor one.

Temperature of 93 in Boston Kills One and Prostrates Five

BOSTON, May 21.—One man died and five persons were prostrated by the heat in Boston today, the hottest May 21 in the history of the weather bureau here. The official thermometer hung at ninety-three degrees from 2 until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Many heat prostrations were reported as the mercury climbed to 90 today, the highest mark ever recorded in Chicago May 21.

FUME BRIGANDS SLAY IN REVENGE FOR VOTE

City in Terror From Secret Murders Following Autonomist Victory.

ROME, May 21.—Bands of brigands terrorize Fiume with clandestine assassinations, vowing vengeance against the city for the autonomist victory in the April elections, says Il Paese, the organ of former Premier Nitti, which declares the brigands are mostly former d'Annunzio legionaries. Five prominent autonomists have already been murdered, the brigands operating at night, sometimes, according to the newspaper, in collusion with the carabinieri. The bodies of citizens have been found in the streets, while others have been waylaid on the highways and found stabbed to death, with fingers cut off so that their rings might be taken. One man's body was thrown over a cliff.

Many families have left the city because of the terrorism. Prof. Riccardo Zanella, leader of the victorious autonomists, still is being kept out of Fiume. He lives in Buccari, on the Yugoslav side of the bay, where he has formed his government and is ready to enter Fiume at the opportune moment.

FOREST FIRE IN PARK.

Big Minnesota Blaze Sweeps Into National Reserve.

DULUTH, Minn., May 21.—Headquarters of the Superior national forest at Ely reported late this afternoon that the fire which had been raging in the Wales branch of the state forest reserve had crossed the boundary and was sweeping into the national reserve.

Camps Nos. 8 and 10 of the St. Croix Lumber Company have been burned.

\$40,000 GEMS PICKED UP.

Mystery Surrounds Necklace Found by Officer on Pier.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A pearl necklace, with platinum clasp, valued at \$40,000, was picked up today by a customs guard at the pier where the Aquitania docked last night. The necklace did not appear in the ship's manifest, and the theory was advanced that it had been lost or thrown away by some one attempting to smuggle it into the country.

MACHADO CABINET QUILTS.

LISBON, May 21.—The Portuguese cabinet, of which Bernardino Machado was head, resigned today. No disturbances have occurred. Political conferences were held throughout the day in an endeavor to bring about a satisfactory ministerial rearrangement.

TYPHUS SCARE OVER.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The quarantine placed on Ellis Island Thursday, after a death from typhus had occurred there, was lifted today and examination completed of 2,900 of the 6,000 immigrants held on liners in the harbor. Officials expected to handle the rest tomorrow.

Colored Boy's Song On "Mammy" Brings Him Gift of Diamond

After Master Lenore Cook, a colored boy, had finished singing "Mammy" by special request, at the Convention of Amity Between the White and Colored Races last night, and the session had adjourned, a young white woman walked up to a group centered around the youngster.

She delivered nervously into a silver handbag which she carried, took something out and handed it to the boy. The boy took it. Before any one in the group realized what was going on, she had lost herself in the crowd and disappeared.

In the boy's hand was a handsome diamond in a beautiful setting of platinum. Then every one present sought to learn the identity of the generous stranger. But she had successfully concealed.

As sung by the colored youth, the song had apparently touched a tender spot in the heart of the woman.

The song was written by the boy's uncle, William Marion Cook, and was dedicated to the latter's mother, whom the family all called "Mam."

UNITED CITIZENS ASK CUT IN FARE

Federation Adopts Platform Including Lower Rate on Capital Traction Line.

OPPOSES POWER MERGER

Favors Repeal of Charters and Granting New One to Single Company.

The Federation of Citizens' Associations will file a petition with the Public Utilities Commission on this week asking for an immediate reduction in the rate of fare on the lines of the Capital Traction Company.

This course was decided upon at a special meeting of the organization at the District building last night, called for the purpose of considering the street car situation.

The resolution authorizing the officers of the federation to seek a reduction in the Capital Traction fare was one of seven planks in a platform adopted by the delegates on which to work for a merger. The six other statements of policy adopted by the federation are:

1. Opposition to a merger only of the Washington Railway and Electric and the Potomac Electric Power companies.
2. Opposition to an excess profits tax on the railway companies to bring about a merger.
3. Opposition to any merger that would place the Capital Traction Company under control of the W. R. and E.
4. Repeal by Congress of the charters of all existing street car companies and the granting of a new charter to one consolidated company with provision for the service-at-cost plan.
5. Ask Congress to resume the rate-making power over public utilities in the District, now that their valuations have been determined by the utilities commission.
6. Reaffirm the federation's position in favor of a Public Utilities Commission separate from the board of District Commissioners.

Proposes Purchase and Reale.

"After this program had been adopted, Albert Schulteis, delegate from Georgetown, suggested a new method of bringing about a street railway merger, which was referred to the utilities committee for report at the June meeting. Mr. Schulteis proposed that to federation ask Congress to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

BOOTLEGGERS MAY ESCAPE CONVICTION

Kramer Expects Lawlessness During Furlough of 700 Dry Agents.

Thousands of bootleggers may escape punishment for violation of the liquor laws as a result of the furlough of 700 federal prohibition agents until July 1, Commissioner Kramer declared last night. In any event, he added, many of the cases will have to be continued over the forty days, which will add to the congestion of already crowded court dockets.

Most of the government's important witnesses in the liquor cases now before the courts, Mr. Kramer explained, are the agents who worked up the evidence against the defendants. Most of these men, he said, would return to their homes, making it necessary either to subpoena them and pay their way to the places of trial or continue the cases.

At present, Mr. Kramer said, it is too soon to gauge the effect on the illegal liquor traffic which may result from the loss of 700 agents for forty days because of the lack of funds to pay their salaries. However, he asserted, the cut would hurt the prohibition enforcement unit in every way and set back, if not undo, the work done in organizing the forces.

"Millions have been lost," he said, "in an attempt to save a few hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Kramer said he could not prophesy whether there would be greater bootlegging activity over the country during the forty-day lay-off of most of the government agents, but he indicated that he expected some increase of lawlessness.

As far as real whiskey is concerned, Mr. Kramer said, the supply in the country could be controlled at the sources by restrictions on withdrawals from warehouses, and that any trouble expected would come from smuggled liquors and the use of alcohol diverted to illegal purposes.

DELAY LEAGUE SESSION.

GENEVA, May 21.—The next session of the council of the league of nations has been postponed from June 9 until June 17. The postponement was caused by the fact that other engagements would prevent certain representatives from being present on June 9.

\$90,800,000 Washington's Bill for Luxuries During Last Year

Approximately \$90,800,000 of the \$22,700,000,000 spent for luxuries by the people of the United States last year came out of the pockets of Washingtonians, according to statistics compiled last night by P. P. Claxton, federal commissioner of education.

The largest item in the District's luxury bill—\$20,000,000—came under the classification of foods. Next came joy rides to pleasure resorts and luxurious service, costing \$12,000,000 each.

The smokers of the nation's capital sent up in smoke and the chewers chewed \$5,400,000 worth of tobacco, while women placed in the hands of druggists \$3,000,000 for face powders, cosmetics and perfumes. Of the total amount, \$2,000,000 was spent for jewelry, \$1,600,000 for toilet soaps, \$1,400,000 for soft drinks and \$200,000 for chewing gum.

Dr. Claxton also delved further into the figures and ascertained that the money spent for chewing gum was nearly one-third of the total salaries paid Washington's high school teachers last year, while soft drinks cost more than the salaries of all teachers in the elementary schools, and face powders, cosmetics and perfumes 50 per cent more than all the expend-

FEDERAL AGENCIES REGROUPED IN NEW SYSTEM PROPOSED

Institute for Research Has Eleven Departments in Report Submitted.

COMMERCE AND INTERIOR WOULD BE ELIMINATED

Four New Departments Would Be Established, and Each Would Become Unifunctional.

Beginning tomorrow, a series of articles will be published daily in The Star showing how each agency, bureau or office fits in departmentally in the proposed scheme of reorganization, and giving, as far as possible in limited space, the reasons for the changes recommended.

BY WILL F. KENNEDY.

After five years of intensive study on the problem of reorganizing the federal government for maximum efficiency and economy, the institute for Government Research, which was extremely helpful to Congress in framing the federal budget system, has now submitted to the joint congressional committee on reorganization of the administrative branch of the government a comprehensive plan for scientifically regrouping the countless government agencies.

This plan calls for eleven government departments, four of which are new, and the abolition of two existing departments. It takes as a framework for the regrouping, co-ordination and consolidation these departments: State, Treasury, War and Navy (consolidated as urged by President Harding), Maritime Affairs or Transportation, Public Works and Public Domain, Education and Science, Public Health, Justice, Post Office, Agriculture and Labor. It proposes to abolish the existing departments of Interior and Commerce.

The Institute for Government Research, making these recommendations, explains that it has for its sole object the study, in a scientific spirit, of the problems of public administration, and particularly those of the national government, for the purpose of making known those facts and the formulation of those principles that lie at the basis of all sound administration which it believes will aid in the securing of a progressive improvement in the conduct of public affairs.

Next in Importance to Budget.

It has been generally recognized at the Capitol that this institute would perform a great service in co-operation on reorganization. As a corner stone of its proposals, the institute, in its report submitted by William F. Willoughby, says that of the several steps required to put the administration of the affairs of the national government upon an efficient and economical basis, none with the possible exception of the adoption of a scientific budget system, exceeds in importance that of effecting a thorough reorganization of the whole system now obtaining, of the grouping of administrative services departmentally and of the distribution of specific activities among the several services.

The institute tells the joint reorganization committee, headed by a personal representative of President Harding, that it believes the following principles should find expression in a reorganized administrative system:

1. That the type of organization to be adopted should be that known as the integrated or departmental.
2. That a clear distinction should be made between those services which are of a purely administrative character and those which are of a quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial or other special character, and that the attempt to apply the principle of departmentalization should only be made in reference to the first.
3. That the principle of departmentalization should be that of grouping services, according to their purpose or function, rather than the character of activities engaged in.
4. That each department should, as far as practicable, be made unifunctional in the sense that it will embrace only those services whose special functions pertain to the general function for the performance of which the department is established.

Various Other Proposals.

That the whole problem of the proposed reorganization should be considered at one time and a systematic and scientific job done, is emphasized by the institute's report. At present various proposals are pending to provide for the creation of new departments or the regrouping of service within existing departments.

The National Education Association, in conjunction with other educational organizations, is strongly urging the creation of a department of education. The engineering societies or the country have united in demanding the creation of a department of public works.

The public health interests are making a similar request for the creation of a department of public health. There is also a strong movement for the establishment of a department of social welfare. (President Harding has personally pledged himself to this.)

In the meantime specific proposals are being advocated for the consolidation of the following departments: